



## APPROPRIATE ACCESS TO SERVICES

Having access to child care and health care services is critical to the overall well-being of our community. In the U.S. in 2002 it was estimated that 59% of mothers with children under 6 years old, and 75% of mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 17 were employed.<sup>8</sup> Many of these families need child care. All children need access to health insurance coverage and appropriate health services.

### **The three Appropriate Access to Services Measures used in the Report Card are:**

1. Subsidized Child Care
2. Percent of Young Children Who Are Adequately Immunized
3. Percent of Children and Youth with Health Insurance

#### **1. Publicly Funded Subsidized Child Care**

*Why is access to publicly funded subsidized child care important?*

The availability of child care is one of the critical success factors for families in both getting and keeping jobs. Low-income families face particular challenges in obtaining quality child care that is affordable. Families with incomes less than 75% of the California State median income are potentially eligible for subsidized child care programs. However, there are many more children who financially qualify and are in need than there are spaces available for them. In 2000, it was estimated that 172,772 children were financially eligible to receive such child care. Although all may not want or need subsidized child care, it is estimated that currently there are only subsidized spaces for one out of ten eligible children. Families can apply for subsidized child care through the Centralized Eligibility List (CEL) and various agencies across the county.<sup>9</sup>

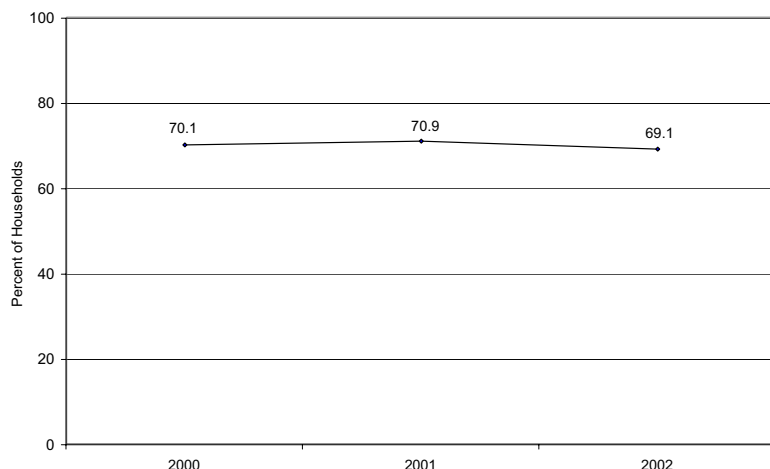
Data from the San Diego chapter of the United Way annual telephone survey of randomly selected persons living throughout the county provide proxy data that are reported on page 25. Results for six child care access and satisfaction questions are in the Outcomes & Community Impact Report. These data show that access to adequate child care is linked to family income as well.

#### **San Diego County Percentages**

Of households in the United Way survey that reported they had children ages 0-12 and needed child care, 69.1% reported they were able to access all child care they needed in 2002; 59.4% of households with annual income under \$40,000 were able to get all the child care they needed.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY TREND

Percent of Households with Children Ages 0-12 that Reported Adequate Access to Childcare: 2000-2002



Remained About the Same

### NO COMPARISON AVAILABLE

San Diego County - 69.1%

California - NA

United States - NA

Source: United Way of San Diego – Outcomes & Community Impact Program

## 2. Percent of Young Children Who Are Adequately Immunized

*Why is the percent of young children immunized important?*

One of the best known, simplest and most effective ways to keep children healthy is to immunize them. Young children are particularly vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases if their shots are not kept up-to-date.

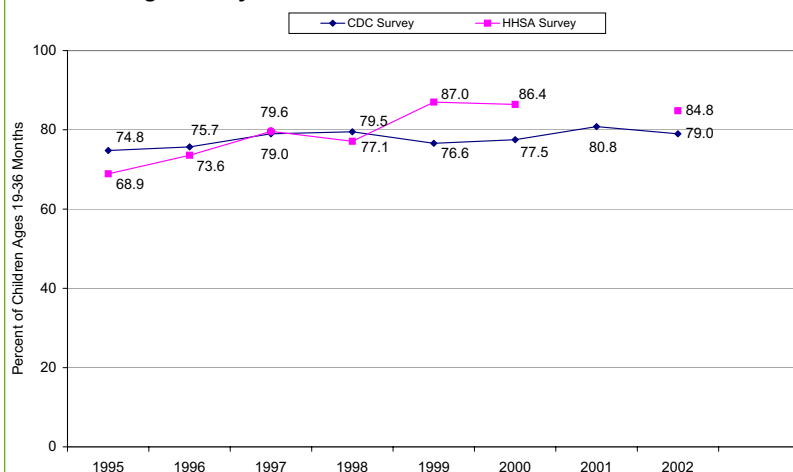
This measure represents the percent of children ages 19 to 36 months who are adequately immunized for their age and is based on survey data. The measure is specific to the 4:3:1 series (DTP, Polio, MMR/MCV) that the child should have completed. Two different surveys were conducted to estimate the percent of children adequately immunized. One survey was done by the HHSA San Diego Immunization Program and the other by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The HHSA survey was not conducted in 2001.

### San Diego County Percent

In 2002, 79.0% of young children were adequately immunized for their age based on the CDC survey. In 2002, 84.8% of young children were adequately immunized for their age based on the HHSA San Diego Immunization Program Survey.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY TREND

Percent of Young Children Who Are Adequately Immunized  
San Diego County: 1995-2002



Immunization Rates have Increased Notably, Based on the HHSA Survey

### 2002 COMPARISON HHSA SURVEY

San Diego County - 84.8%

California - NA

United States - NA

### 2002 COMPARISON CDC SURVEY

San Diego County - 79.0%

California - 77.5%

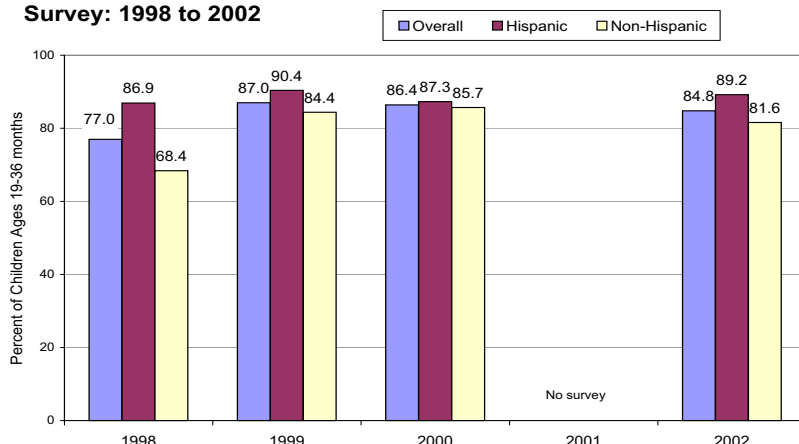
United States - 78.5%

**Note:** Both sources of data are for infants ages 19-36 months who have been immunized for the series 4-DTP, 3-Polio, 1-MMR/MCV. The CDC Survey results for 1995-97 that appeared in the 2002 Report Card are slightly different than the results that appear here. This is because the statistical methodology for estimating vaccination coverage rates was changed by CDC in 1998 to facilitate valid statistical analyses due to the survey's complex design. An HHSA Survey was not conducted in 2001 due to funding constraints.

**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Infant Immunization Initiative, Immunization Program Random Digit Dialing Survey; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Random Digit Dialing Survey

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY ETHNICITY

### Percent of Young Children who are Adequately Immunized by Hispanic Ethnicity, HHSA San Diego Immunization Program Survey: 1998 to 2002



### Hispanics had Significantly Better Immunization Coverage

**Note:** Data are for infants ages 19 – 36 months who have been immunized for the series 4-DTP, 3-Polio, 1-MMR/MCV in San Diego Survey.  
**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Infant Immunization Initiative, Immunization Program Random Digit Dialing Survey

### San Diego County Measure by Region

No geographic data were available.

### 3. Percent of Children and Youth with Health Insurance

*Why is the percent of children and youth with health insurance important?*

Having health insurance is one of the best predictors of having access to medical care. In general, compared to children with health insurance, uninsured children are less likely to have a usual source of medical care and are less likely to receive the preventive and acute health care services that they need.<sup>10</sup>

The information presented below is based on calculations from two different organizations that used two different surveys over different time periods.

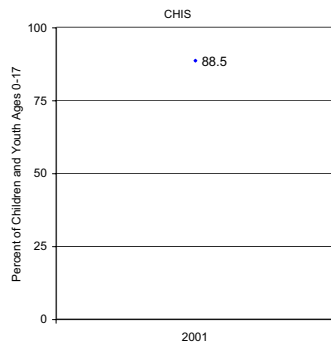
### San Diego County Percent and Number

The California Health Interview Survey is conducted biennially statewide by the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and asks respondents about health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. The first year these data were collected was 2001. Based on these data from UCLA, 88.5% of children ages 0-17 had health insurance coverage in 2001. Based on Census 2000 population data, this is estimated to be 640,440 children and youth.

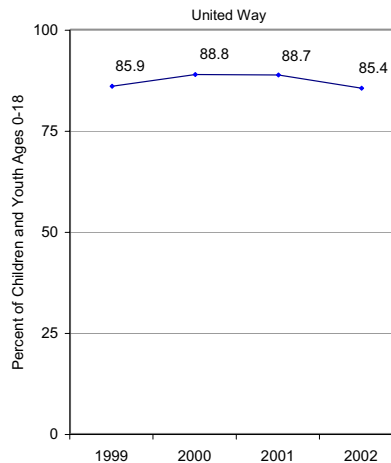
The San Diego chapter of the United Way conducts an annual telephone survey of randomly selected persons living throughout San Diego County. Based on data from this survey, 85.4% of respondents reported that all the children ages 0-18 living in their household were currently covered by health insurance. United Way estimates that this is equivalent to 680,477 children. Both the race/ethnicity specific data and geographic data presented below are based on data from the 2002 United Way survey.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY TREND

Percent of Children and Youth with Health Insurance in San Diego County: 2001



Percent of Households with Children and Youth with Health Insurance in San Diego County: 1999-2002



### Remained About the Same

#### 2001 COMPARISON CHIS

San Diego County - 88.5%

California - 90.4%

United States - NA

#### NO COMPARISON UNITED WAY SURVEY

San Diego County - 85.4%

California - NA

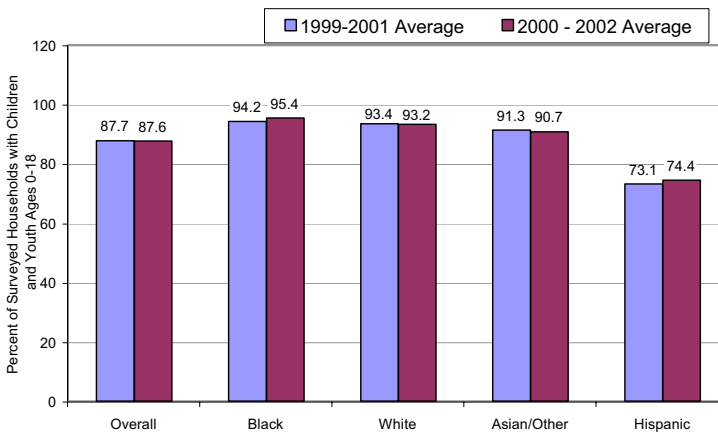
United States - NA

**Note:** The CA Health Interview survey (CHIS) was first conducted in 2001.

**Source:** CA Health Interview Survey – UCLA Center for Health Policy Research; United Way of San Diego County, Outcomes & Community Impact Program

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Percent of Households with Children and Youth with Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity in San Diego County: 1999 to 2002 Three Year Average of United Way Data

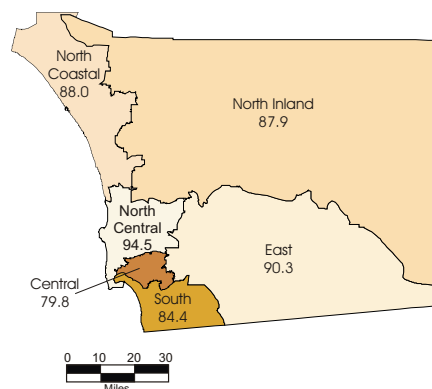


Rate of Health Insurance Coverage was Significantly Lower for Hispanics

**Source:** United Way of San Diego County, Outcomes & Community Impact Program

## PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH WITH HEALTH INSURANCE IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY REGIONAL AREAS: 2000-2002 THREE YEAR AVERAGE OF UNITED WAY DATA

The Central Region had the Lowest Rate of Health Insurance



Estimated Percent of Households with Insured Children in each Region

- 94.5 North Central
- 90.3 East
- 88.0 North Coastal
- 87.9 North Inland
- 84.4 South
- 79.8 Central
- Overall County Rate 87.6

**Note:** Includes insurance provided by employer, purchased privately, Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, Medicare, or Champus.

**Source:** United Way of San Diego County, Outcomes & Community Impact Program





## A SAFE ENVIRONMENT

The safety of a community is an important element of the health and well-being of its residents. Safety includes protection from both physical and emotional harm and extends from within the home into the community.

Children who are exposed to or who are victims of violence, other abuse, or of neglect “often experience problems down the road involving juvenile crime, poor academic performance, drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence and other social ills.”<sup>4</sup> In addition, children are especially vulnerable to unintentional injuries, the leading cause of death for children and youth under age 18.

**The five measures of A Safe Environment used in the Report Card are:**

1. Rate of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect
2. Rate of Domestic Violence Reports
3. Rate of Court Cases Filed Against Youth Offenders
4. Rates of Violent Crime Victimization of Children and Youth
5. Rates of Unintentional Injuries and Unintentional Injury Deaths in Children and Youth
  - overall
  - due to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

### **1. Rate of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect**

*Why is the rate of substantiated child abuse/neglect cases important?*

Child abuse/neglect in a family often reflects a variety of underlying problems in the family. It correlates with “poverty, having children at too early an age, drug or alcohol abuse by the parents, a lack of child care or supervision for the children and a lack of community support for the parents.”<sup>1</sup>

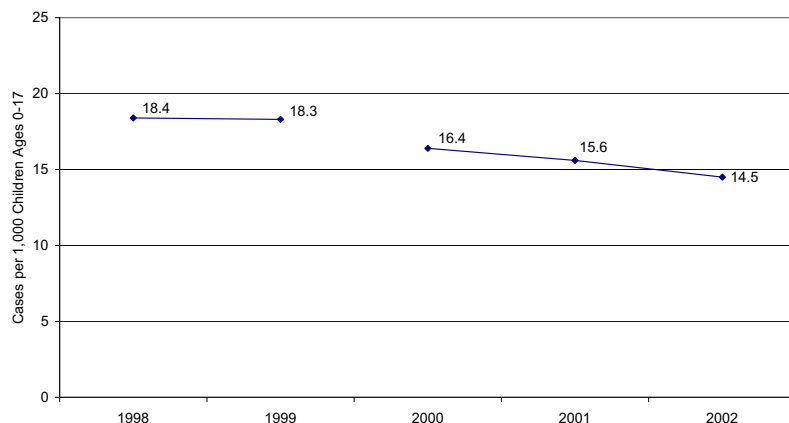
Child abuse/neglect is considered to be a “substantiated case” when a social worker has investigated a report and determines that some type of abuse/neglect did occur.

### **San Diego County Rate and Number**

In 2002, the rate of substantiated cases was 14.5 per 1,000 children ages 0-17; the number of cases was 10,912. Starting in late 1999, the criteria for substantiated child abuse/neglect cases were narrowed, meaning more evidence was required for a report to be considered substantiated. This likely explains much of the decrease seen in cases between 2000 and the two previous years.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

**Rate of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect in San Diego County, 1998-2002**



**Decreased Significantly**

### NO COMPARISON DATA AVAILABLE

San Diego County - 14.5

California - NA

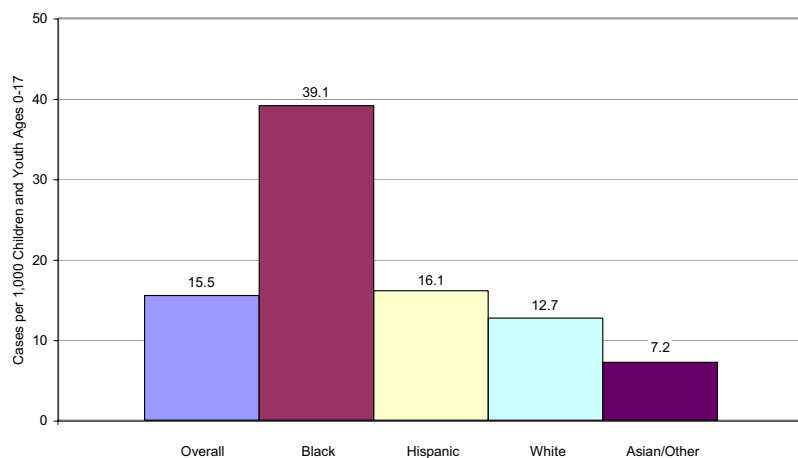
United States - NA

**Note:** Results for 2000 through 2002 that appear in this figure are slightly different than the results that appeared for these same years in the 2002 Report Card. This is because the population estimates were revised to reflect the results of the 2000 Census.

**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Children's Services

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Rate of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect by Race/Ethnicity in San Diego County: 2000 to 2002 Three Year Average**

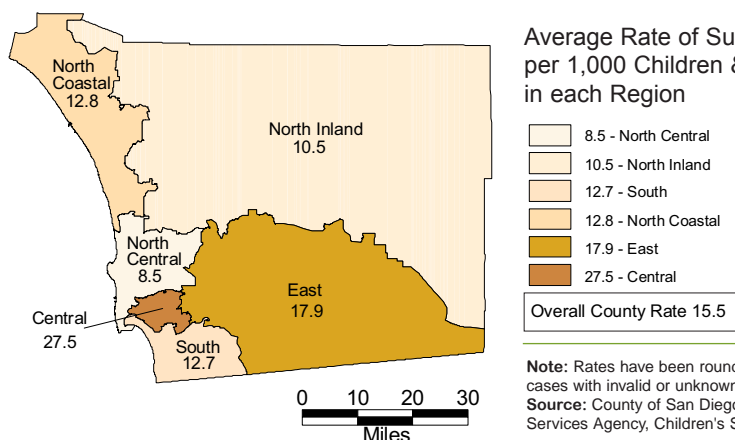


**Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect was Significantly Higher for Blacks**

**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Children's Services

## RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY REGIONAL AREAS: 2000-2002 THREE-YEAR AVERAGE

**The Rate of Child Abuse was Significantly Higher in the Central Region**



**Average Rate of Substantiated Cases per 1,000 Children & Youth Ages 0-17 in each Region**

- 8.5 - North Central
- 10.5 - North Inland
- 12.7 - South
- 12.8 - North Coastal
- 17.9 - East
- 27.5 - Central

**Note:** Rates have been rounded and do not include cases with invalid or unknown zip codes (3% of cases).  
**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Children's Services

## 2. Rate of Domestic Violence Reports

*Why is the rate of domestic violence reports to law enforcement important?*

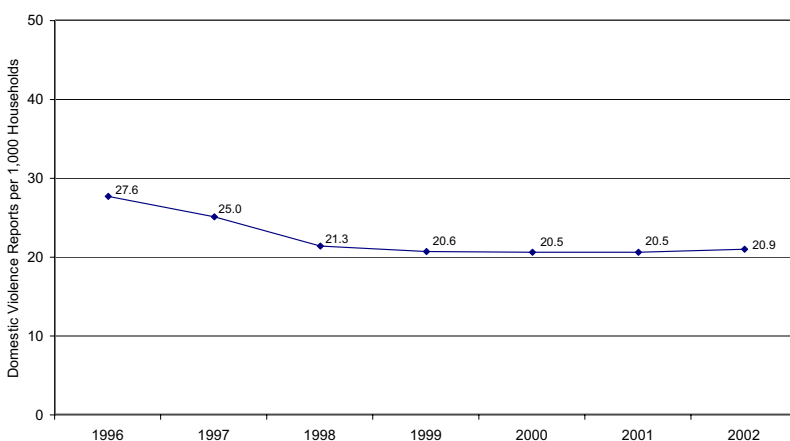
A healthy community starts with safe homes. The victims of domestic violence are often women with children in the home. Children who witness domestic violence suffer intense stress and develop problems as noted in the introduction to this section. Domestic violence in families correlates with families having very low income, children in the families being abused and use of alcohol or drugs by the perpetrators.<sup>11</sup> Domestic violence is defined as an actual or threatened act of physical or sexual violence, or psychological/emotional abuse where the perpetrator and victim have a current or discontinued relationship to each other. For example the victim is a spouse, girlfriend, boyfriend, cohabitant or other intimate partner.

### San Diego County Rate and Number

In 2002, there were 20.9 reports of domestic violence per 1,000 households; the number of reports was 21,195.

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

Rate of Domestic Violence Reports in San Diego County: 1996-2002



#### Remained About the Same

##### NO COMPARISON DATA AVAILABLE

San Diego County - 20.9

California - NA

United States - NA

**Note:** Results for 2000 through 2002 that appear in this figure are slightly different than the results that appeared for these same years in the 2002 Report Card. This is because the population estimates were revised to reflect the results of the 2000 Census.

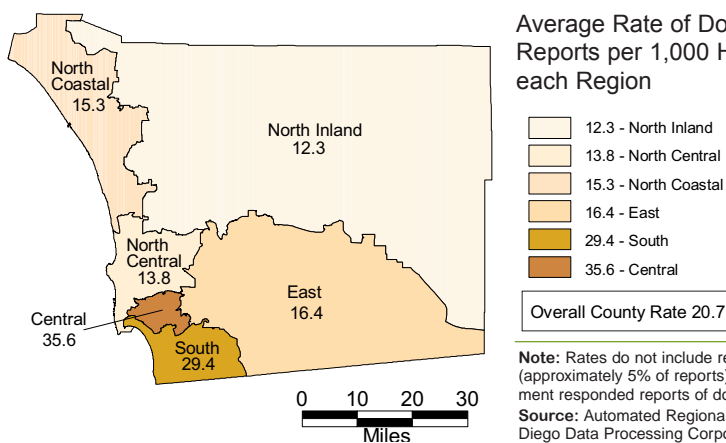
**Source:** Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), San Diego Data Processing Corporation

### San Diego County Measure by Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity data were available.

#### RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY REGIONAL AREAS 2000-2002 THREE YEAR AVERAGE

Central Region had a Significantly Higher Rate of Domestic Violence Reports, but has Decreased Since the 2000 Report Card



Average Rate of Domestic Violence Reports per 1,000 Households in each Region

**Note:** Rates do not include reports with invalid zip codes (approximately 5% of reports). Rates represent law-enforcement responded reports of domestic violence.

**Source:** Automated Regional Justice Information System, San Diego Data Processing Corporation

### 3. Rate of Court Cases Filed Against Youth Offenders

*Why is the rate of court cases filed against youth important?*

Juvenile crime affects not only youth, but creates an unsafe environment for the entire community. Juvenile crime correlates with the presence of poverty, child abuse and neglect, exposure to violence, and lack of parental monitoring.<sup>4</sup>

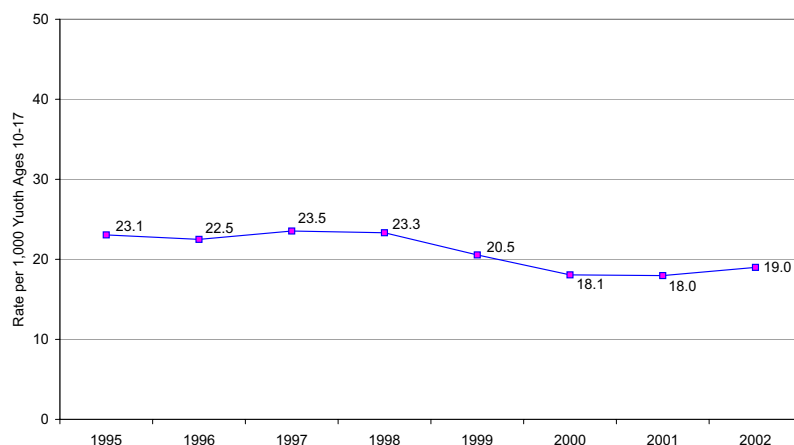
One way to measure juvenile crime is to look at the number of cases involving youth ages 10-17 which are filed in court. The types of offenses reported below are felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses (e.g. violation of probation, curfew violation, and truancy).

#### San Diego County Rate and Number

In 2002, the rate of cases filed in court was 19.0 per 1,000 children and youth ages 10-17; the number of cases filed was 6,151. The types of cases in 2002 were distributed as follows: misdemeanors 2,777 (45%), felonies 2,556 (42%), and other 818 (13%).

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

**Rate of Court Cases Filed Against Youth Offenders in San Diego County: 1995-2002**



**The Rate of Court Cases Filed Against Youth Offenders has Decreased Significantly**

#### NO COMPARISON DATA AVAILABLE

San Diego County - 19.0

California - NA

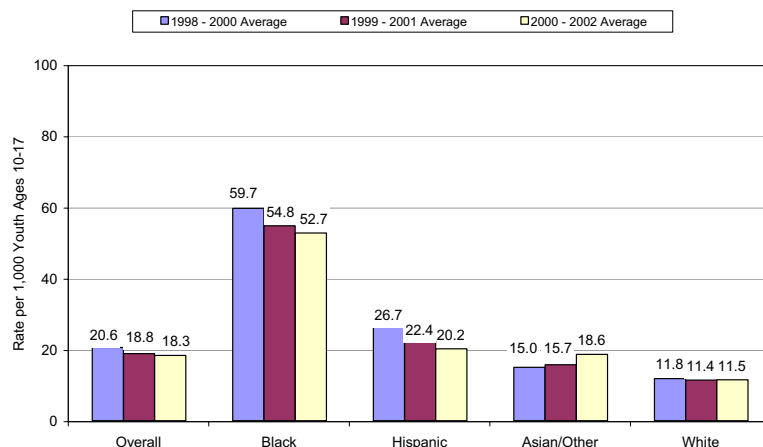
United States - NA

**Note:** Results for 2000 through 2002 that appear in this figure are slightly different than the results that appeared for these same years in the 2002 Report Card. This is because the population estimates were revised to reflect the results of the 2000 Census.

**Source:** County of San Diego, Probation Department

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Rate of Court Cases Filed Against Youth Offenders by Race/Ethnicity in San Diego County: 1998 to 2002 Three Year Averages**



**Rate of Cases Filed Against Adolescents was Significantly Higher for Blacks but is still Declining**

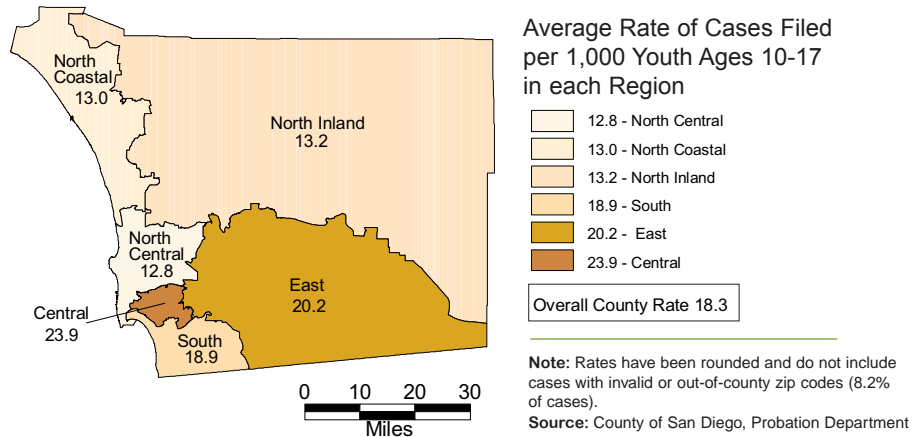
**Asian/Other Increased**

**Source:** County of San Diego, Probation Department



## RATE OF COURT CASES FILED AGAINST YOUTH OFFENDERS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY REGIONAL AREAS 2000-2002 THREE-YEAR AVERAGE

Central Region had a Significantly Higher Rate of Cases Filed Against Youth Offenders but has Decreased Since the 2000 Report Card



### 4. Rates of Violent Crime Victimization of Children and Youth

- children ages 0-11
- youth ages 12-17

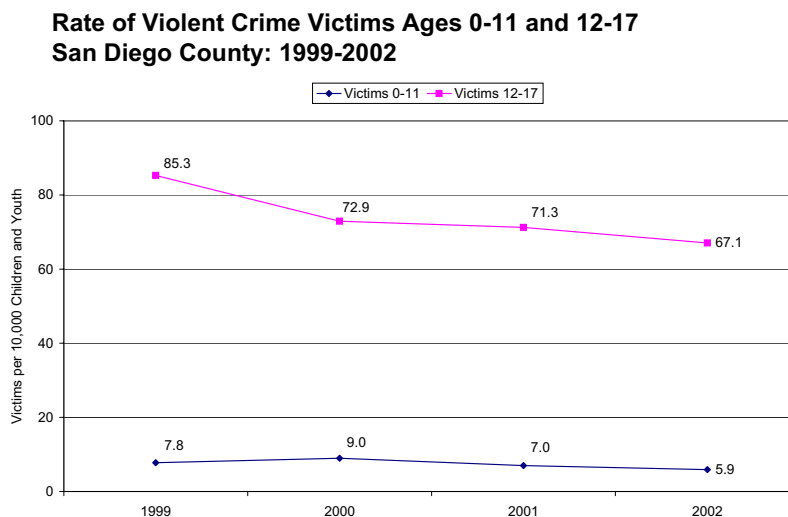
*Why are the rates of violent crime victimization important?*

Violent crime victimization of a child or youth is a very disturbing event. This measure includes the violent crimes of homicide, rape, sexual assault, aggravated assault and robbery (by force or threat). The data presented below is for two different age groups: children 0-11 and youth 12-17. The numbers for children are much smaller and the circumstances of the crime are different; usually the perpetrator is an adult family member or caretaker. For youth, the numbers are larger and the perpetrator generally is another youth whom they know. There were 12 homicide victims ages 0-17 in 2002.

### San Diego County Rates and Numbers

In 2002, there were 5.9 victims of violent crime per 10,000 children ages 0-11 and 67.1 per 10,000 youth ages 12-17. This represents a total of 1,894 victims ages 0-17.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND



The Rate of Children and Youth Victims has Decreased Significantly

#### NO COMPARISON DATA AVAILABLE

San Diego County - 5.9 and 67.1

California - NA

United States - NA

Note: Data for 1999 was updated and data for 1997 and 1998 were omitted because they were determined to be incomplete. Results for 2000 through 2002 that appear in this figure are slightly different than the results that appeared for these same years in the 2002 Report Card. This is because the population estimates were revised to reflect the results of the 2000 Census.

Source: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), San Diego Data Processing Corporation

## 5. Rates of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations and Deaths of Children and Youth

- Overall unintentional injury hospitalizations and deaths
- Injuries or deaths due to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

*Why are the rates of overall unintentional injuries/deaths and alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injuries/deaths important?*

The most common types of accidents that result in hospitalized injuries, or deaths due to unintentional injuries, include motor vehicle crashes, drowning, suffocation, fire, and poisoning. Many more unintentional injuries do not result in death but are costly in terms of suffering and short-term and long-term disability. Most of these injuries are preventable.

Alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injuries reflect not only a very preventable type of injury, but also may gauge the level of

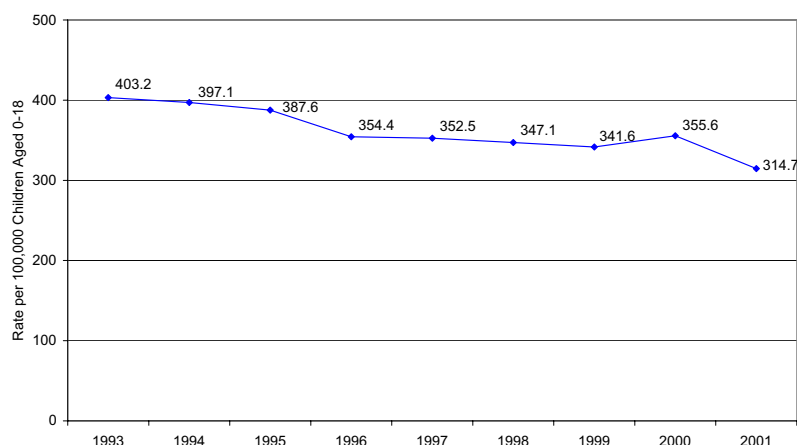
alcohol and drug abuse in the community. Often, fatal crashes involving teenage drivers are found to be alcohol or drug-related. The Highway Patrol and other law enforcement agencies record information about injuries.

In 2001, 314.7 per 100,000 children ages 0-18 died or were hospitalized as a result of unintentional injuries. There were 2,398 hospitalizations and 47 deaths.

In 2001, the rate for injuries, as reported by law enforcement, or deaths due to driving while under the influence of alcohol was 22.7 per 100,000 children ages 0-15 and 255.2 per 100,000 youth ages 16-20. These rates represent a total 63 serious injuries and 20 deaths for the entire age group 0-20 related to driving under the influence.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

**Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations and Deaths of Children and Youth in San Diego County: 1993-2001**



### Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations and Deaths Has Decreased Significantly

#### 2001 COMPARISON OVERALL INJURIES AND DEATHS

San Diego County - 314.7

California - 267.4

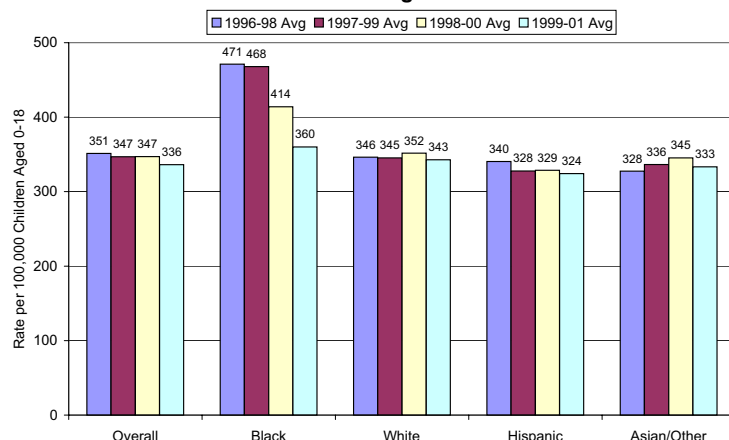
United States - NA

**Note:** The result for 2000 that appears in this figure is slightly different than the result that appeared for 2000 in the 2002 Report Card. This is because the population estimates were revised to reflect the results of the 2000 Census.

**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Emergency Medical Services; California Department of Health Services, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Hospital Discharge Data set; California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, Death Statistical Master Files

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Rate of Unintentional Hospitalized Injuries and Deaths in Children and Youth in San Diego County by Race/Ethnicity: 1996 to 2001 Three Year Averages**



Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations and Deaths Have Decreased Significantly for Blacks and Hispanics

**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Emergency Medical Services; California Department of Health Services, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Hospital Discharge Data set; California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, Death Statistical Master Files

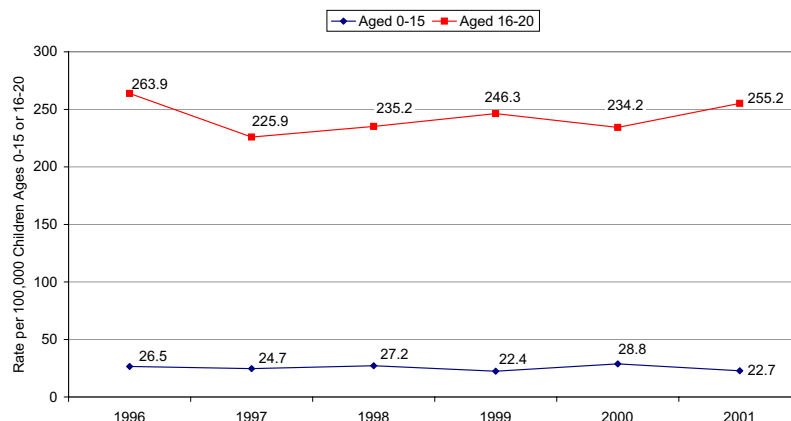
### Unintentional Injuries Measure by Region.

No geographic data were available.

*Special Note:* Previous editions of the Report Card provided a measure on alcohol/drug-related motor vehicle crashes. In this edition the measure is only alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, which is why the rates will not be comparable to those previously published. Additionally, this measure now includes victims of all alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, regardless of who was at fault.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

**Rate of Children and Youth Aged 0-15 and 16-20 Injured or Killed in Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes in San Diego County, 1996-2001**



Motor Vehicle Injuries and Deaths due to Alcohol Have Decreased Notably for Children (0-15) but Increased Notably for Youth (16-20)

#### 2001 COMPARISON ALCOHOL-RELATED 0-15

San Diego County - 22.7  
California - 23.9  
United States - NA

#### 2001 COMPARISON ALCOHOL-RELATED 16-20

San Diego County - 255.2  
California - 208.7  
United States - NA

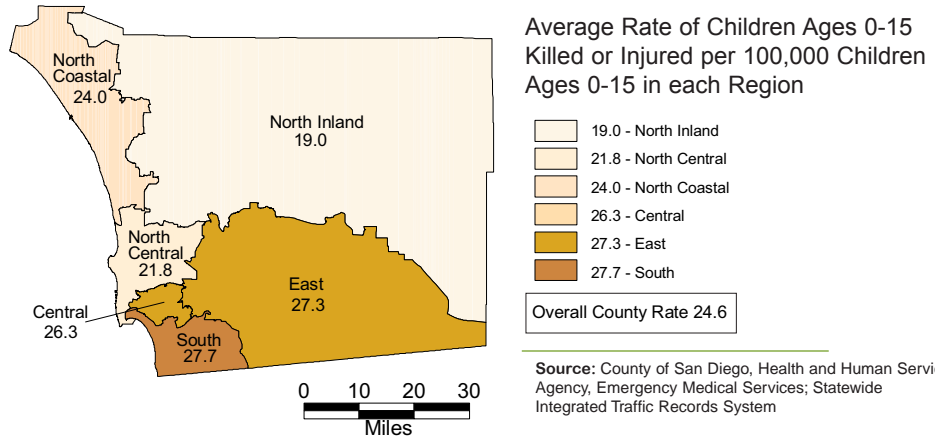
**Source:** County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Emergency Medical Services; Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System

### San Diego County Measure by Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity data were available for alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injury rates.

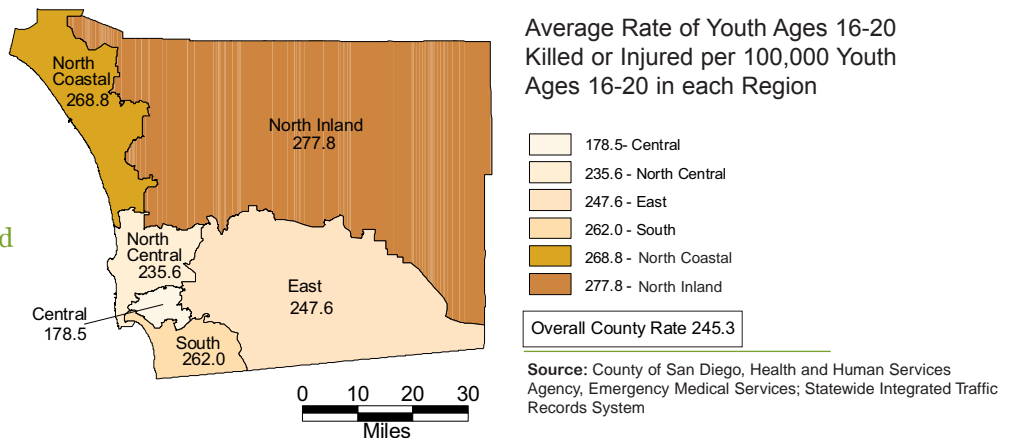
**RATE OF CHILDREN AGES 0-15 KILLED OR INJURED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY REGIONAL AREAS: 1999-2001  
THREE YEAR AVERAGE**

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries and Deaths for Children were Highest in South Region



**RATE OF YOUTH AGES 16-20 KILLED OR INJURED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY REGIONAL AREAS: 1999-2001  
THREE YEAR AVERAGE**

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries and Deaths for Youth were Highest in North Inland and North Coastal Regions





## EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

Educating children is one of the most important tasks we do as a community. Educational achievement reflects many aspects of a child's well-being. School problems correlate with poverty, dysfunctional families, substance abuse, behavior problems and early sexual activity and pregnancy.<sup>12</sup> In the 2001/02 school year, 43% of students in San Diego County public schools were enrolled in the free and reduced price meal program. Families with incomes below 185% of the federal poverty level qualify for this program, which was \$33,485 per year for a family of four in the 2002 guidelines.

**The four measures of Educational Achievement used in the Report Card are:**

1. Percent of Students Who Drop Out of High School Annually
2. Percent of Students Attending School Per Day

3. Percent of Students Taking the Stanford-9 Reading Test Who Scored At or Above the 50th National Percentile Rank (for Grades 3, 8 and 11)
4. Percent of Public School Seniors Who Have Taken the SAT (College Entrance Test)

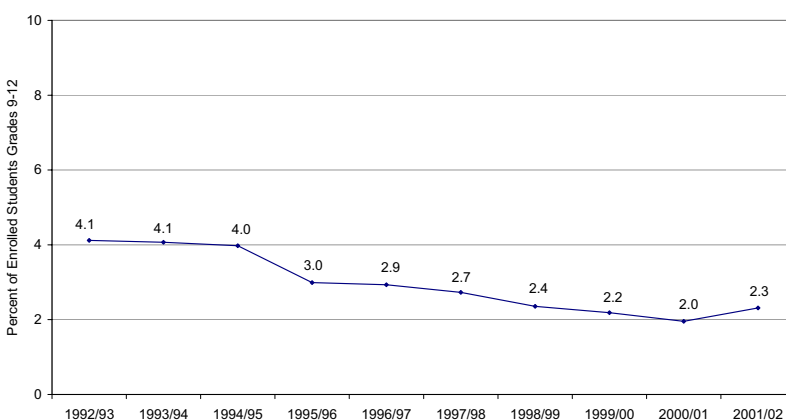
### 1. Percent of Students Who Drop Out of High School Annually

*Why is the percentage of high school students who drop out each year important?*

An incomplete education compromises a young person's future economic success and well-being. High school dropout is the percent of those enrolled in grades 9-12 who leave school each year. Dropping out of high school correlates with families who have lower incomes.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

**Percent of High School Students Who Drop Out of School Annually From San Diego Public Schools: 1992/93-2001/02**



**Dropout Percent has Decreased Significantly Since 1994/95**

#### 2001/02 COMPARISON DATA

San Diego County - 2.3%  
California - 2.7%  
United States - NA

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, California Basic Educational Data System

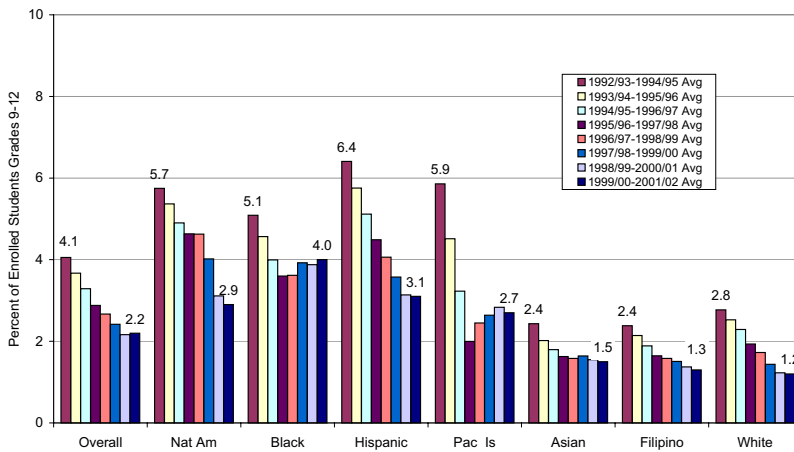


## San Diego County Percent and Number

In the 2001/02 school year, 2.3% of students dropped out of public high schools. This is estimated to be 3,327 students.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Percent of High School Students Who Drop Out of School Annually by Race/Ethnicity: 1992/93 to 2001/02 Three Year Averages



Native Americans, Blacks, and Hispanics had Higher Rates for School Dropout

There has been a Significant Decrease for all Groups but Less so for Blacks

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, California Basic Educational Data System

## San Diego County Measure by Region

No geographic data were available.

## 2. Percent of Students Attending School Per Day

Why is the percent of students attending per day important?

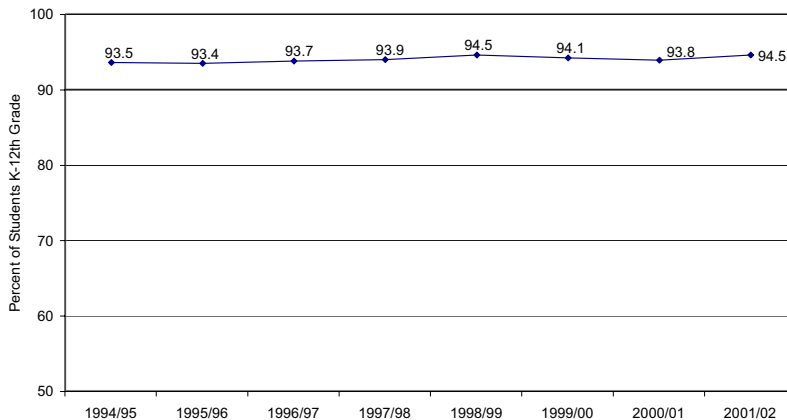
Regular school attendance helps to promote a student's likelihood of academic achievement. Students with attendance problems are more likely to drop out of school before graduating.

## San Diego County Percent and Number

The average percent of students attending school per day in San Diego County public schools, grades K-12, for the 2001/02 school year was 94.5%. This is estimated to be 467,250 students per day in attendance. This means on average each day about 28 students will be present in a typical classroom of 30 students.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

Percent of Public School Students Attending School Per Day Grades K-12 in San Diego County: 1994/95-2001/02



Percent Attending School Daily has Remained About the Same

#### NO COMPARISON DATA AVAILABLE

San Diego County - 94.5%

California - NA

United States - NA

Source: San Diego County Office of Education; California Department of Education, California Basic Education Data System

## San Diego County Measure by Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity data were available.

## San Diego County Measure by Region

No geographic data were available.

### 3. Percent of Public School Students Taking the Stanford-9 Reading Test Who Scored At or Above the 50th National Percentile Rank (for Grades 3, 8 and 11)

*Why is the percent of students scoring at or above the 50th national percentile rank important?*

Reading is one of the most important skills needed to do well in life. There are many factors which determine a child's ability to read; these include the child's physical and mental health, family support, language, and schooling. About 23% of students in San Diego County public schools are "English Learners," meaning they have limited English abilities.<sup>13</sup>

This measure compares San Diego County students to a nationally representative group of students. If San Diego County

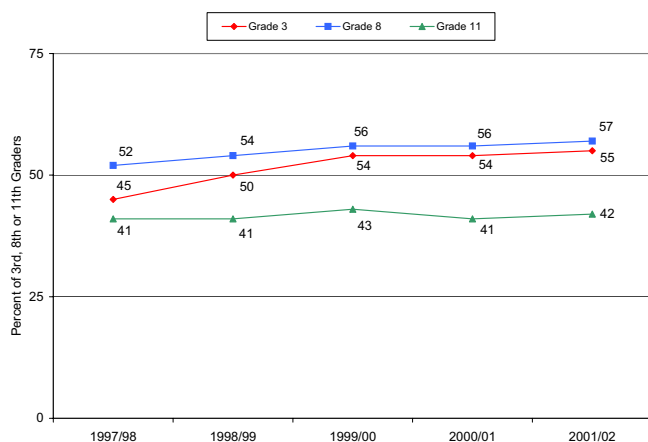
students scored the same as the national group, 50% of the students would be above the 50th percentile rank and 50% would be below. If San Diego County students did not do as well, then less than 50% would be above the 50th percentile and more than 50% would be below. If they did better, then more than 50% would be above the 50th percentile rank and less than 50% would be below it.

#### San Diego County Percents and Numbers

In the 2001/02 school year, 55% of 3rd grade students, 57% of 8th grade students, and 42% of 11th grade students in San Diego County scored at or above the 50th national percentile rank. This is estimated to be 19,999, 19,336 and 11,911 students respectively.

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND

**Percent of Public School Students Scoring At Or Above the 50th National Percentile Rank in Reading on the Stanford-9 Test in San Diego County: 1997/98-2001/02**



**Reading Scores for Grades 3 and 8 Increased Significantly but Remained about the Same for Grade 11**

#### 2001/02 COMPARISON DATA 3RD GRADE

San Diego County - 55%

California - 47%

#### 2001/02 COMPARISON DATA 8TH GRADE

San Diego County - 57%

California - 49%

#### 2001/02 COMPARISON DATA 11TH GRADE

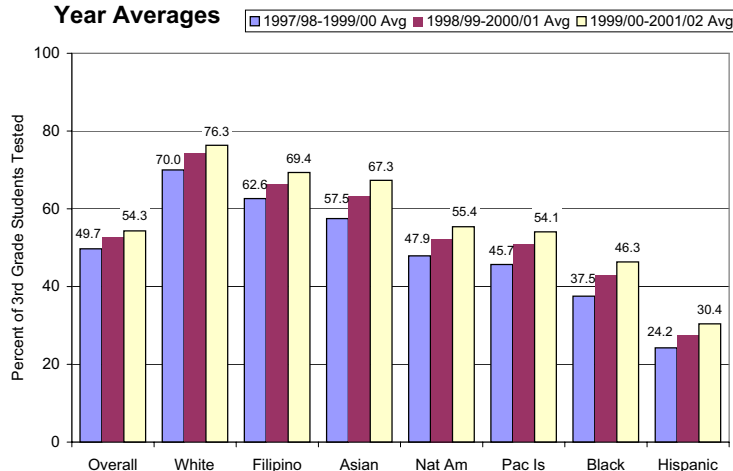
San Diego County - 42%

California - 37%

Source: California Department of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting Program

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Percent of 3rd Grade Students Scoring At Or Above the 50th National Percentile Rank in Reading on the Stanford-9 Test by Race/Ethnicity in San Diego County: 1997/98 to 2001/02 Three Year Averages**

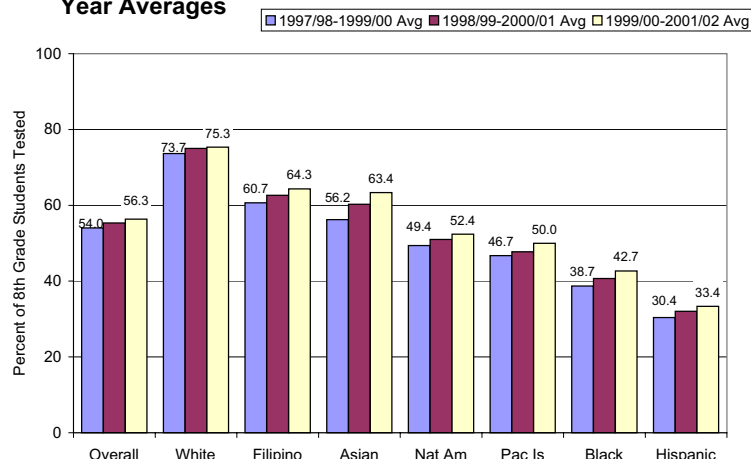


**Although all Groups are Improving, Hispanics and Blacks had Significantly Lower Reading Scores in 3rd grade**

Source: California Department of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting Program

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Percent of 8th Grade Students Scoring At Or Above the 50th National Percentile Rank in Reading on the Stanford-9 Test by Race/Ethnicity in San Diego County: 1997/98 to 2001/02 Three Year Averages**

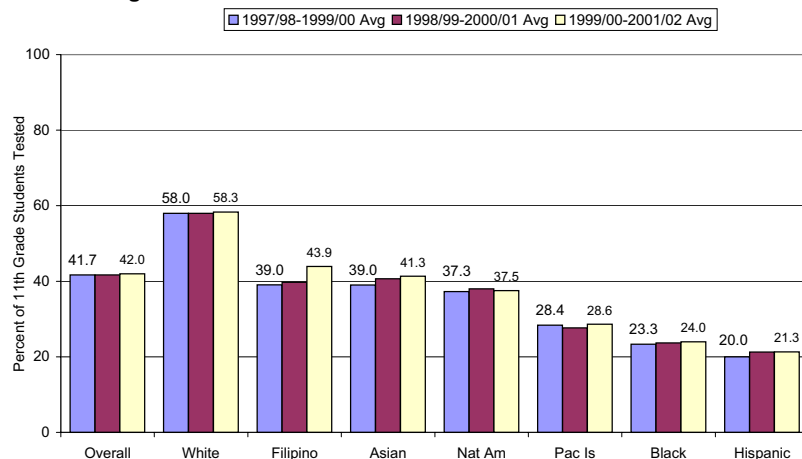


Although all groups are improving, Hispanics and Blacks had Significantly Lower Reading Scores in 8th grade

Source: California Department of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting Program

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Percent of 11th Grade Students Scoring At Or Above the 50th National Percentile Rank in Reading on the Stanford-9 Test by Race/Ethnicity in San Diego County: 1997/98 to 2001/02 Three Year Averages**



Hispanics, Blacks and Pacific Islanders had Lower Reading Scores in 11th grade

Little Improvement in Any Group Except Asian and Filipino

Source: California Department of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting Program

#### 4. Percent of Public School Seniors Who Have Taken the SAT (College Entrance Test)

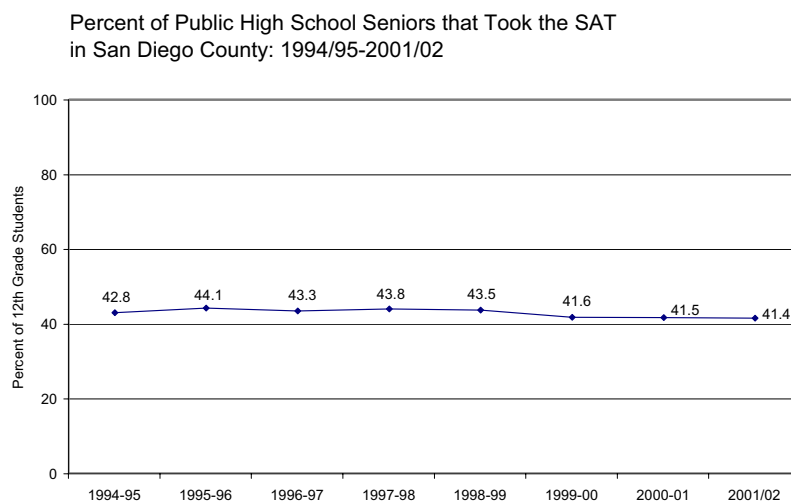
*Why is the percent that have taken the SAT important?*

The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) is one measure of a student's academic achievement and helps gauge the number of students who are college bound. Data presented below are for public schools in San Diego County.

##### San Diego County Percent and Number

The percent of public school seniors in the 2001/02 school year who had taken the SAT was 41.4% and the number was 12,619 students.

##### SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEASURE BY TREND



The Percent Taking the SAT has Stayed About the Same

##### 2001/02 COMPARISON DATA

San Diego County - 41.4%

California - 37.3%

United States - NA<sup>b</sup>

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, California Basic Educational Data System

##### San Diego County Measure by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity data are not presented due to a large number of students who identified themselves as "other" when asked to describe their race/ethnicity or did not respond to this question at all.

##### San Diego County Measure by Region

No geographic data were available.

<sup>b</sup>Data for the nation are not comparable since it includes public and private high school seniors, while County and State data include only public high school seniors.